Progress of the Negro - 1928.

OUTLINES PROGRESS OF RACE

Current History Magazine Publishes Review

COVERS TWO DECADES

New York, Dec. 21—The past two decades have been vitally important ones for the Negro in America, declares Herbert T. Seligman, Director of Publicity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, writing in Current History Magazine for January.

Those decades followed the bitterness of the Civil War and of the period from 1870 to 1890 when many of the last safeguards thought to have been secured were swept away. In the South, the period of twenty years ago says Mr. Seligmann, "was the era of Tillman and Vardaman, of the inflammatory novels of Dixon, the arrogance of the slave and master disintegrating as old generation made way for new.

At the time the first National Conference on the Negro was called in 1909, the attitude of the American public was one of indifference. The Conference called after the terrible Springfield riots of that year gathered up the Niagara Movement led at that time by Dr. Du Bois; and culminated, after striking sessions in New York City, in the formation of a standing committee which later became the N. A. A. C. P.

"With the organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," declares Mr. Seligmann, "the laissez faire policy with regard to race relations in the United States, had come definitely to an end. It embarked at once upon a campaign designed to broadcast through the press and magazines, scientific information upon race relations; to establish legal defense both of the Negro's basic civil rights and of many individual Negroes wronged because of race or color; and to extend its activities not only throughout the United States but in Europe as well.

"The intangible effects of this Association's work perhaps more penetrating than the tangible ones. It did rouse the conscience of the nation to the horror of the most obvious form of inter-race barbarity: lynching. Investigation and study showed that less than one quarter of all victims of lynching mobs were even accused of the 'usual crime' which had been made the basis for apology for mob murder.

In the field of law, the fundamental questions of the Negro's civil status were carried before the U. S. Supreme Court and five important cases have been won there."

The article also calls atention to the part played by the anual award of the Spingarn Medal in calling international attention to the creative achievement of the Negro and continues:

"By the widespread activities of those on its staff and in touch with it, the Association furnished encouragement and also helped to create a public opinion receptive to, creative achievement of the Negro. It has, indirectly, made possible the work of other corporate groups. Without the pioneering of the N. A. A. C. P., the Interracial Committees which are slowly penetrating the South would not be so far advanced. The interracial work of the Federal Council of Churches has undoubtedly derived inspiration from the same source, one of its officers lately paying tribute to the leadership of the Advancement Association in its fight against lynching."

SAVANNAH, GA

JUL 6 1928

Negroes Deserve Credit.

Macon News: The achievements of the negro race within the past few years have indeed been remarkable and perhaps are not realized as completely as they deserve to be. This is illustrated by the fact that the Charlotte News of recent date presents some facts and figures which will surprise those who have not given careful study to the situation.

According to the Charlotte News nearly 9,000,000 of these people live south of the Mason and Dixon line, the grandchildren of slaves. They emerged from slavery ignorant, untrained, undisciplined in independent endeavor.

Within these sixty years they have come into possession of 22,000,000 acres of land, an area greater than that of South Carolina. Approximately 40,000 enterprises, some national in scope, are conducted by them. There are seventy negro banks, three life insurance companies, factories, hotels, artisans of every kind, almost every profession. Negroes of the nation own $1,000,000,000 worth of property and their holdings are increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 year. Their most important holdings and attainments are in the South.

Lord Bryce, who for many years was British ambassador to this country, and one of the keenest students of world affairs, declared that the progress of the American negro after emancipation was the most remarkable racial accomplishment in the history of the world.

We join with our Charlotte contemporary in the following comment:

Let us give credit to the negroes of the South for the wonderful strides they have made along economic as well as other lines within the time that has elapsed since the Civil War. We fail sometimes to think deeply through this romantic rise of a people against odds that appeared to be beyond scaling or to give proper appreciation to the leadership that has largely accounted for their constant improvement.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Monday, July 16, 1928

ANDERSON TALKS ON RACE JUSTICE

Editor of Telegraph Addresses Negro Audience

SPEAKS AT PUBLIC MEET

An address by W. T. Anderson, editor and publisher of The Macon Telegraph, on racial justice and humanity, the demise of the local loan sharks, and the "progress and promise" of the American Negro drew thunderous applause yesterday afternoon from a Negro audience that crowded the Douglass theater. The occasion was a public meeting sponsored by The Telegraph Negro carriers.

Mr. Anderson considered that "the Negro race has made more progress—always paying for it—than any other race in the world."

"While the white races have toiled and fought for 5,000 years or more," he said, "the Negro was slumbering peacefully in Africa. It was only 300 years ago when he was pre-emptorily taken from his home and launched into a world of which he knew nothing. Consider now," he continued, "the progress, the adaptations the Negro has made in that short time."

Tells of "Sharks"

But the Negro, struggling upward "to make more than a mere living," has met difficulties, Mr. Anderson said. He considered the case of the "loan sharks."

"We found," he said, speaking for The Telegraph, "that a number of people were living upon the ignorance and poverty of others — an unhealthy condition for any city. In a large number of cases, we have got those companies to reorganize their affairs to legitimate business—they were outlaws before—and to operate on the legal 3 and 1-2 per cent per month basis."

He counseled the Negroes, however, "to keep away from the lender," to resist "buying anything against their own judgment," and to work with a will of their own.

Mr. Anderson, remarking that he was considering the subject from the standpoint of "business," gave the opinion that the Negro should be helped by the "whites" for the benefit of the whole. The need, he said, was for education.

"It is no small tribute to your race," he remarked," that whereas truant officers are required by white schools, the Negro schools get along without them.'

The address was punctuated throughout by applause.

Favoring Justice

Whereas there is an element against the Negro, Mr. Anderson said, "the attitude of Macon now confirms my judgment that the best of race conditions exist here." The better element of citizens, he said, were always in favor of justice.

The remarks of Mr. Anderson were an outgrowth of a speech on the origin of The Telegraph's Negro edition, which he said was a means to foster better race conditions through community interest.

Mr. Anderson was introduced by E. E. Butler, editor of the Negro edition. The applause was vigorous when the latter stated that Macon Negroes had "one man and one paper to stand for right and justice."

"The editorials," he said, "have helped public sentiment to our defense. We read them more and more closely."

The program of the meeting included, in addition, a number of musical selections and a collection for the benefit of the colored branch of the Washington Memorial library, under the direction of Lottie Price.

Savannah, Ga., Tribune
Friday, July 13, 1928

Let us Give Them Credit

Let us give credit to the Negroes of the South for the wonderful strides they have made along economic as well as other lines within the time that has elapsed since the Civil War.

We fail sometimes to think deeply thru this romantic rise of a people against odds that appeared to be beyond scaling or to give proper appreciation to the leadership that has largely accounted for their constant improvement.

Nearly 9,000,000 of these people live South of the Mason and Dixon line, the grandchildren of slaves. They emerged from slavery, ignorance and untrained, undisciplined in independent endeavor.

Within these sixty years they have come into posession of 22,000,000 acres of land, an area greater than that of South Carolina. Approximately 40,000 enterprises, some national in scope are conducted by them. There are 70 Negro banks, three life insurance companies, factories, hotels, artisans, of every profession. Negroes of the Nation own $1,000,000,000,000 worth of property and their holdings are increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 a year. Their most important holdings and attainments are in the South.

Progress of the Negro - 1928.

HERALD
Yonkers N.Y.
MAR 1928

NEGRO RACE POPULATION AT NORMAL

Survey Shows The Percentage Increase Here At The Same Ratio As Whites'

History Of The Race In Yonkers From Colonial Days To The Present Recounted

Calculations based upon the census of 1920, in addition to other data obtained from a survey made by The Yonkers Herald indicate that contrary to popular belief the growth of the Negro population here is normal and now totals only about 2,500.

An attempt to narrate the history of the Negro race as related to Yonkers, must of necessity, in order to establish a proper background, go back to colonial days, to the times when this race was in bondage. Although slavery commenced with the arrival of a ship load of African Negroes to the colony of Virginia, in August, 1619, the system spread so gradually that it was 150 years later before it could safely be said, according to the historians, that slavery had spread to every State. The institution was slow to gain headway in New York State, as in other northern States, because the rigor of the climate was unsuited to a people used to warm temperatures and besides the agricultural products of the section were of such a character that mass labor could not be adapted to their cultivation. Unimpassioned observers base the antipathy to slavery in the north on this condition rather than upon any overwhelming sympathy for the victims. A circumstance supporting this is the fact that slaves were made use of in Yonkers, as well as elsewhere in the north, as household servants—inside work, where they would be protected from the cold. In 1755 there were but 73 slaves in the county of Westchester.

This number had increased to 1,419 in 1790 and in that year the number in Yonkers was 170. That figure was probably near the peak. It is of interest to note that in 1691 Col. Lewis Morris, then a large land owner hereabouts, died and in his personal property were included 66 slaves which were appraised by his executor as follows: 22 men at 20 pounds each, 440 pounds; 11 women at 15 pounds, 165 pounds; six boys at six pounds, 90 pounds; 2 girls at 12 pounds, 24 pounds; 25 children at 5 pounds, 125 pounds, a total of 844 pounds equal to about $4,200 now. Most of the families of the city which can trace their ancestry back to the Revolutionary days will find their forbears slave owners.

The Valentines, the Hortons, the Wellses owned them. In most cases but one or two for use as house servants as said. Frederick Philipse, founder of St. John's Church, owned 20 slaves.

Slavery ended in this State, and so of course in Yonkers, July 4, 1827. This was in accordance with the provisions of a bill enacted 10 years previously in March, 1817. The measure was sponsored by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, who lived at Fox Meadows, Scarsdale, and signing the bill was his last official act as Governor, prior to his resigning the office to become Vice President of the United States, when Monroe was President.

From 1827 until after the war of the Rebellion the Negro population in this city was very small. Even after the proclamation of emancipation and the influx of the race from the South commenced there were here in 1870 but 158 Negroes, according to the United States Census of that date.

Population Figures

In the next 10 years the population had almost exactly doubled, for in 1880 it stood at 318. In 1890 it was 533; 1900, 1,005; 1910, 1,549; while in 1920 it had risen to 1,940. These are the last figures available since, in the State census of 1925 the race population were not taken. There were, of this total, 898 males and 1,042 female.

According to the 1920 Federal census there were 1,099 Negro persons 10 years and over engaged in gainful occupations in Yonkers, of which number 610 were male and 489 female. Out of the total there were only 112 listed as illiterate.

In this same census the population was given by wards in cities in excess of 100,000, and as Yonkers was in that class at the time with 100,176 the ward figures were taken. Distribution of the Negro by wards show that the First had 84; Second, 283; Third, 365; Fourth, 255; Fifth, 68; Sixth, 75; Seventh, 651; Eighth, 41; Ninth, 53; Tenth, 60.

There were only 10 wards in the city in 1920.

It is estimated, basing the figures on the increase of the population of the entire city, and also calculating the ratio of increase of the Negro residents that there are now about 2,500 of the race here. This is equal to 2 per cent. of the total. That is considerably below the average for the nation since the Negro comprises 10 per cent of the population of the country, but of course the bulk of it is in the south. In Atlanta, Ga., and Charlestown, S. C., the white and Negro population is about equal. In New York City the Negroes show something like 3 per cent. and in Chicago about the same percentage. In Atlantic City it jumps to 25 per cent.

Fgures from other cities in the north indicate that the Negro percentage of population here is very low compared with other northern cities.

The centers of Negro residence in the city are practically unchanged since the 1920 census with the exception of the 10th Ward. A development of what is called Runyon Park, out that way, has attracted a considerable number of the race to that section.

Some of the residents of Runyon Park are employed in the Post Office in Greater New York.

Paul Bray, who is recognized as a leader of his race not only in Yonkers, but throughout Westchester County, and for years an official in the U. S. Treasury Department in New York City, resides in Runyon Park.

While on the question of population it might be noted that a situation that has caused alarm to persons interested in the welfare of the race, both of their own color and of the white group is a recent tendency of the Negro to flock to the larger cities, both in the north and south. This is noted in a recent article in the Survey magazine which calls the matter a of the race to segregate itself in various localities with the result that overcrowding with its attendant ill results.

Vocations Here

Perhaps the most outstanding Negro ever resident of this city was Francis J. Moultrie, who died about 10 years ago. He was a caterer located in the Warburton building and for years was recognized as the leader of his race.

He amassed a fortune at one time estimated at $150,000, but in later years lost the most of it through unfortunate real estate investments. He sold his business and it is still conducted as the Moultrie Catering Company in Riverdale Avenue. No one of the race has so far developed as to take the place of Mr. Moultrie.

Stephen A. Bennett is the only Negro lawyer in the city. He is an alumnus of Yale Class of 1904. There are two physicians, Dr. John A. Morgan, who has been here for twenty years, and who, by the way, was one of the first four Negroes in the State to legally practice medicine. The second medical man here is Dr. Harold Amos, who has been located in the city a little over a year. Dr. Edwin F. Jones is the only dentist of the race practising here.

There are quite a number of ministers, all of the Protestant faith. Included are the Rev. Redmond S. Oden, of the Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church; Rev. A. Grafton Henry, of St. James M. E. Church; Rev. Charles W. Walton of Bethel A. M. E. Church; Rev. Sidney W. Smith, of the Messiah Baptist Church; Rev. William Jackson of the Eastside Baptist Church; Rev. William O. Hill, of Bethany Evangelical Church; Rev. William S. Cain, at present unattached; and Rev. E. J. Hawkes, of the Metropolitan Independent A. M. E. Zion Church. There are also some smaller missions in which services are conducted.

That is the list of the professional men of the race in Yonkers. Few of them have public jobs. Arthur T. Giddings is employed in the office of the City Engineer; James Brooks is the only Negro policeman in the city; Edward Smith is the dog catcher for the city, and a few of the race are employed in the Department of Public Works.

In the postal service here there are Frederick Stevens and James T. Spennie, regular carriers and Charles Turner, a laborer. Harold Miller and Robert Johnston are substitute carriers.

Walter S. Giddings is employed in the County Clerk's office in White Plains.

Sterling Lambert is the oldest business man of the city now. He has conducted an employment agency for 31 years, the pioneer in that line in Westchester County. He has supplied help to all the wealthy homes of the city and county. John D. Rockefeller is one of his clients and so was the late Robert G. Ingersoll, who used Negro help at his Dobbs Ferry home.

There are a few small stores conducted by the race and four barber shops; and some few truckmen operate their own autos.

There are a few mechanics, most all carpenters and painters. The large majority of the men employed locally are laborers, chauffeurs and mill and factory workers. Quite a number resident here, particularly the new group in the 10th Ward are employed in New York City where they work as porters, janitors, elevator runners and at similar occupations.

The women who work are mostly domestics, laundresses and factory helpers.

Attorney Bennett, who has practiced here for about 20 years estimates that 75 families own their own homes here. He handles most of their business and is in a position to possess this information.

There are quite a number who have bank accounts both in the savings and the business banks, just how many though could not be estimated with any accuracy, for the banks do not list their patrons by color and if they did it would be a task going over as many as 37,000 accounts which one bank has to pick out any one group of depositors.

Organizations

Several of the old line lodges are represented here.

Among them are the Palisade Lodge 329, B. P. O. E. of the World; James Farrell Masonic Lodge 34; Lincoln Lodge 17, K. of P.; Good Fellowship Lodge 35. K. of P., and Hero Lodge 1520, I. O. O. F.

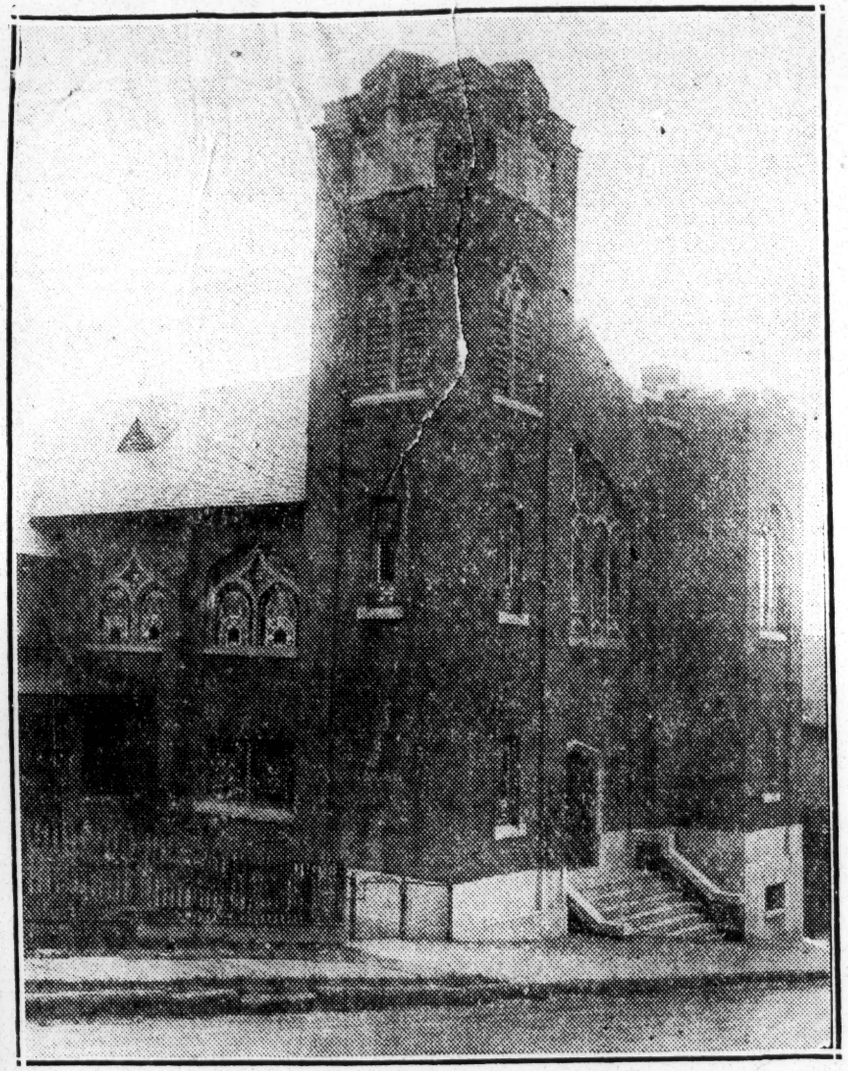
The Frederick Douglas Republican Club is of city-wide scope and its membership embraces all those of the race active in politics. There is no Democratic organization. Besides these lodges each of the churches has the usual complement of adjunct societies both among the women and the men, such as brotherhoods, ladies' aid societies and dramatic clubs.

As in the case of the matter of population the school attendance only can be estimated, since a record of enrollment by race is not made. It would require a personal visit to the several hundred school rooms of the city to take the census of the school attendance.

An official yesterday said that as a guess he would say the enrollment was in the neighborhood of 500. This was based on the theory that the school enrollment is one-fifth of the population and at the same time estimated the total population of the race at 2,500.

Reports from the Health Department, from the charity agencies and from the Department of Public Safety indicate that the Negro race as represented here figures to be all around normal as compared with the white nationalities.

Survey Made Indicates That Growth Of Negro Population Here Is Normal And Little Affected By Recent Tendency Of Race To Flock Toward Cities

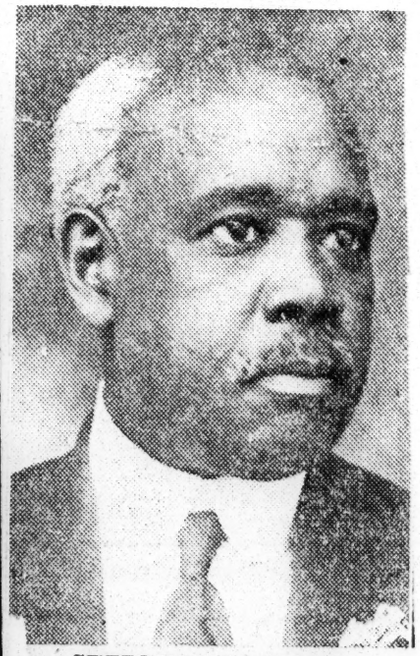


MEMORIAL A. M. E. ZION CHURCH

The Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church recently erected in Irving Place at North Broadway is the newest of the edifices, as well as the largest and most costly, in which congregations of the Negro race worship in this city. This church organization was established in 1870 and for years its church was located in New Main Street. The new church cost in excess of $100,000 and a campaign is now on to wipe out its debt. So successful has the drive been that pledges received indicate that less than $3,000 remains to be paid. Alexander Smith Cochran and John E. Andrus each contributed $10,000 to this fund. Its pastor is the Rev. Redmond S. Oden.

PATROLMAN THOMAS BROOKS

REV. R. S. ODEN



STERLING LAMBERT

Progress of the Negro - 1928.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

MAR 15 1928

Situation Of Negro In America Most Favorable In History Of Race

SOLID, SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH REVEALED IN MOTON SURVEY

Change In Public Attitude Follows Recent World War; Home Ownership And Production On Farms On Increase; Education Advances

By R. R. MOTON

The situation of the Negro in America today is more favorable than at any time since his arrival in this country. And it is the more encouraging because it represents solid and substantial growth both upon the part of the Negro himself and in the public sentiment that everywhere conditions his progress.

There was a time when a certain type of leadership held the Negro before the nation as a burden and a menace. The public mind was agitated over the shortcomings and deficiencies of the race and a great many uninformed people were led to fear that any steps taken to change the status of the Negro in our commonwealth must inevitably work to the disadvantage of the state and in every direction increase the hazards of life for its private citizens. But that day is gone.

Attitude of Public Changed

During and since the World War there has come about a change in the public attitude that more and more regards the Negro as an asset to the state, in agriculture, in industry, in commerce and in some degree, even though hesitantly, in civic life and government; so much so that it is hardly possible any longer to attract public attention and support by a tirade against the black man or a campaign directed toward his repression. This favorable attitude has not at any time been better expressed than in the remark of one of the leading citizens of Alabama, when he said, "Any man that does anything that brings about friction between the races is an enemy to the state."

All this has not come about by the introduction of any special measures in behalf of the Negro, no special legislation designed to give him peculiar advantages in the race of life, but rather by a certain deliberate, courageous attitude of mind that has been looking the facts squarely in the face without prejudice or undue sympathy, and by the ordinary processes of reasoning reached sound and vital conclusions based on justice and fair-play. And this attitude, I am safe in saying, represents the sum total of the Negro's desires. As a result state and municipal governments through public officials and civic organizations are approaching the problem of the Negro in our midst just as they would any other problem—first finding out the facts, then taking account of resources, and finally applying appropriate measures for the realization of definite and attainable goals.

All Problems Not Solved

This is not to say that everything is satisfactory, that all problems have been solved, all abuses corrected or all disadvantages and handicaps removed; but it is to say that public opinion is fast reaching the stage where the mention of the Negro no longer stirs up resentment, where the advocacy of his claims no longer provokes opposition and where his rights as a member of the body politic are no longer repudiated. It is to say that public leadership has passed into the hands of men and women who take account of all elements of our citizenship and are unembarrassed in the application of justice and fairplay to the Negro as to any other group in the commonwealth.

Before such a state of mind it is a pleasant privilege to make a brief statement of some of the more recent developments in the progress of the Negro in our section and particularly before the citizens of Alabama where Tuskegee Institute has labored for more than 45 years to encourage the black people of the state to do what they could for their own advancement and to persuade and convince the white people of the state that whatever either the state itself or its private citizens might do to assist in this advancement would not only lessen the hazards from a backward element of the population, but in the long run prove a distinct advantage to every class of its citizens.

The South has been and is still predominantly an agricultural section, though as everyone knows, it is making giant strides in the industries without at the same time lessening its agricultural efficiency or productivity. Agriculture itself has made great strides in the last 40 years. Production has increased, markets have been developed, improved methods adopted, soils built up, new crops introduced and rural life in general made more inviting, comfortable and prosperous. In this general progress the Negro has shared even though in a somewhat belated fashion. A typical indication of the black man's progress is to be found in Macon County, where 40 years ago only two Negroes owned any land—together less than 500 acres. Today Negroes in Macon County own more than 69,000 acres, and in the whole state Negroes own vast acres. Such facts could be duplicated all over the South.

Production On Increase

Along with ownership production has increased. Farmers are learning the art of producing more food stuffs on a smaller acreage of land, thus reducing the financial outlay as well as the amount of labor required to produce a given crop. From the beginning Tuskegee's slogan has been "Make two bolls grow where one grew before." That such a program brings results was evidenced recently in a ham show at Fort Valley, Ga., where Negro farmers from two counties had on exhibit 1,118 hams, shoulders and other cuts of meat which represented the climax of a ten-year campaign to show Negro farmers in Georgia how to produce and save their meats. Beginning in a situation where only a few of these farmers had any meat at all on hand within a few months after the Fall killing, today 75 per cent of the farmers in these counties provide themselves with meat for the whole year. And it is said that there is not a runt hog to be found among all the Negro farmers of Houston and Peach Counties.

In Dallas County, Alabama, Negro farmers are cooperating with white farmers in marketing their turkeys with substantial gains in cash income without diverting any attention from the production of staple crops.

Home Life Improved

More evident to the passer-by is the change in the home of the average Negro farmer. The log cabin is a rarity and the box house is on the verge of disappearance. Landlords themselves in many cases furnish their tenants with at least three rooms and when the tenant graduates into the farm-owner class he aims at four or five rooms. This means that his wife and children make a substantial contribution with the chickens and the pigs and the garden and that all of them together are building up a more comfortable and more wholesome home life.

What this indicates is that the program for rural improvement operated through the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture is reaching out to the Negro farmer as well as to the white farmer. There are today in 15 Southern states over 300 Negro home and farm demonstration agents working exclusively among Negro farmers located in about 200 counties aside from those counties in which white demonstration agents give some part of their time to work among Negro tenants, and share-croppers as well as independent farmers. In this organization we have a powerful force making for the improvement of all phases of rural life among Negro farmers.

Of course, there remains much to be done and the scope of accomplishment could be greatly widened. Specific directions in which progress is still to be made include these same matters of land ownership, increased production, cooperative buying and marketing and improved living conditions.

Economists are generally agreed that the only sure foundation of permanent agricultural progress is in the independent, small farmer. It is still true that most of the farming in the South is done by Negro labor. As long as the Negro remains a wage-hand, share-cropper, or even a tenant farmer, he is lacking in the incentives that make for stability and economic production.

Home Owning Necessary

The uncertainty attaching to this style of farming has been demonstrated in the serious disorganization of the agricultural industry in the South by the exodus of Negro labor to the industrial centers of the North. Being without substantial interest in the farm there is little or no loss to these elements for them to abandon the land and go into manufacturing industries. From this it would seem that it would be to the advantage of the South to encourage the Negro to settle permanently upon the land through the introduction of a system that would enable share-cropper and tenant to ultimately become the owner of the land which he tills.

After 25 years of intensive farm demonstration work we are told that the problem facing American agriculture is no longer one of production, but of distribution. The Negro farmer along with others needs to be helped with such an organization of his farming activities as

will enable him to sustain himself and his family directly from his land without the hazards which obtain in a fluctuating market on a single crop.

The Negro farmer must learn how to make his living on the farm which shall at the same time provide him with a surplus by way of income. In addition to this there is the universal problem of bringing into the country the educational, recreational and cultural advantages which derive from city life.

Improved roads should operate to bring the town to the farmer, while cheaper transportation makes it as convenient and even pleasanter to dwell in the wide open spaces than in the congestion and confusion of the city. This is the great service of the home and farm demonstration agent to the man who lives in the country. As regards the Negro there are not enough of these workers. There ought to be at least one in each county of which 25 per cent of the population is Negroes. As things are at present there are counties where the Negro population constitutes as much as 75 per cent without a single Negro farm demonstration agent. It is also true that where the need is greatest the expenditure is less.

It is generally accepted that Negro farmers as a class are the farthest down in the agricultural scale, while it is a fact that they receive just one-half their quota of state and federal appropriations on a population basis. Putting it in another way there are just about 300 farm and home demonstration agents at work among Negro farmers, whereas there is immediate need for at least 700 such workers. Such a development would mean the improvement of the economic situation of the Negro farmer in a way that would work to the immediate economic gain of every banker and merchant with whom he deals.

Educational Conditions Improved

In the field of education conditions for the Negro are improving probably with more rapidity than in any other field, which is sound statesmanship on the part of those responsible. There has been a marked advance in the number and equipment of school buildings, in the length of school terms, in the pay and qualifications of teachers as well as in the enrollment and attendance of pupils and the organization of standards of class-room work. Three things stand out as significant achievements in this field in the last twenty years. First, the appointment in each of the Southern States of a state supervisor for rural schools for Negroes with what are known as Jeanes supervisors, both men and women, for the counties. The effect of this measure was to introduce order and system into what was literally chaos.

The next development was a program of rural school-building construction inaugurated and stimulated by what is now know nas the Rosenwald Fund, the net result of which has been the erection within a period of 15 years of more than 4,000 modern school buildings of from one to five rooms and more, providing accommodations for more than 10,000 teachers and nearly half a million children. All of this represents an investment of more than $18,000,000 of which amount ten and a half millions have come from the public treasury, a little less than a million from local white friends, about three and a half millions from Negro patrons and a little more than three millions from the Rosenwald Fund. It is too early to measure the far-reaching effects of this movement, but it is not too much to say that it has given the strongest impetus to popular education for Negroes in the South since Emancipation.

Negroes Given Training

The third significant achievement in this same field has been the introduction of county training schools for Negroes as a part of the public school system in the South. With the improvement in educational facilities introduced by the Rosenwald Fund, there came an immediate demand for properly trained teachers to operate these schools. To meet this need state supervisors having these schools in charge introduced county training schools for the preparation of teachers for the lower grades. The result is that in the last ten years more than 300 county training schools have been organized for Negroes which provide courses of study through the tenth grade and in many instances through the twelfth grade.

Following the improvement in the grades similar advances have been made in the organization of the state colleges and normal schools. There is not a state in the South that does not have today at least one well equipped state school for Negro youth or at least has definite plans laid for the immediate development of such an institution. Thus the whole program of Negro education in the South, from the primary school through the college, has been reorganized and strengthened in such a way as to provide a complete system of education under the direction of public officials in the regular English branches as well as in trades, in agriculture and in teacher-training.

All this means large increases in appropriations for Negro education from public funds and a careful supervision that is calculated to insure thoroughness and effectiveness throughout the entire system.

In addition to what is being done in the public schools and state colleges, private institutions supported by the various churches operating independently have all seen a decided increase not only in their enrollment, but in the equipment and funds provided for their operation. There is scarcely a single institution in this class that has not added one or more buildings to its plant, increased the numbers of its faculty and improved the facilities for instruction. It is safe to say that since the World War, expenditures for Negro education in the South from all sources, have more than doubled; and a fact of further significance is that Negroes are bearing an increasingly larger share of the cost of their own education. It is not to be expected that they will ever bear the full cost, but as their economic condition improves their ability to meet an increased share of the cost of education will increase.

Tuskegee Institute Big Factor

Without apology, Tuskegee Institute has centered its energies upon the improvement of the economic condition of the Negro. Dr. Washington argued that there cannot be any substantial structure of Negro progress without a solid economic foundation. Tuskegee has therefore aimed to establish the Negro on the land, in the trades and in business as the beginning of development along other lines of racial progress. In doing this the Negro is coming more and more to be recognized as a prime, economic factor in the South. Once there was a temptation to look elsewhere for man power in the South. Efforts were made to divert the stream of European immigration into the South, then to import the peons of Mexico, and after that to encourage the colonization in this section of the native-born white Americans who could be attrcated by superior climatic and economic advantages from other sections of the country. The passage of time has witnessed the virtual failure of all these efforts and one by one, here and there, industrial leaders in this section are turning to the Negro as an immediately available, dependable, and at the same time, indigenous labor supply, after having seen their competitors in the North reach into their own territory and take advantage of this available asset. The result is that the Negro is more prosperous, more contented and more useful than he has ever been and the South itself likewise more prosperous, more progressive and perhaps is outstripping all other sections of the country in the rapidity of its development. Following the recent exodus, Northern industry is reaching the point of saturation as far as the labor supply is concerned, and with its progressive development labor conditions in the South are becoming more stabilized.

The evidence of this improvement in the economic condition of the Negro is to be seen in better homes, both in the rural districts and in the cities. More children are in school and continue longer in school. The numbers of Negro youth continuing their education beyond the twelfth grade has increased 500 per cent within the last ten years. Negroes are better dressed than before. Merchants are beginning to look upon them as desirable prospects in business whether for the selling of land, live stock, automobiles, house furnishings or radio sets. Undoubtedly the Negro enjoys better living conditions in the South than ever before and is proportionately more contented.

Social Life Improved

Much might be said about the improvement in social and civic conditions among Negroes, about progress in church life and public morals, in the facilities for the care of the sick and dependent, of achievement in professional life and in art and cultural opportunities, but to do so adequately would require a volume. The evidences of progress are to be seen on every hand by those who take the pains to observe it. The Negro is no longer isolated into a mere corner of American life. The general sweep of national progress bears him along on its current and it is no longer necessary to put forth special effort to make his presence seen and felt. He must be reckoned with without solicitation. He is too important to be ignored. He is rapidly making himself indispensable.

But to every thoughtful citizen the item of outstanding importance in the progress of the Negro is the improvement in relations between the two races since the World War, which has already been referred to. While the Negro has felt that in his community there was at least one white man who could be counted as his friend, the number of such people is continually increasing. If any one should take the time to talk with Negroes and get far enough into their confidence to have them express themselves freely, they could point out by name and by circumstances those individuals in the community who have been known to manifest more friendly attitude toward colored people than was true of them in former years. In business they are more approachable, more willing to regard the Negro's side of things and more ready to lend a helping hand in the things that make for the progress of this element of the community. The interests of the Negro receive more attention in the public press and it is not confined to crime. Civic welfare organizations of one kind or another are more and more disposed to solicit the opinion of the Negro leaders about community affairs that affect their people.

Sense of Security Greater

All of this gives to the Negro a greater sense of security in his economic welfare, in his property and person and his sense of justice in all his contacts with his white neighbors. It is well known that there has been a decline in the number of lynchings in the South, but it is significant that a lynching furthermore involves less of inter-racial strife than formerly. There was a time when, if a lynching was staged, the whole Negro community was terrorized; but today, deplorable as lynching must be, there is some satisfaction in the fact that these incidents no longer fan the flame of race-hatred as they once did. In a word, there is the increasing tendency to regard the Negro on his merits whether as individuals or in the mass and with this change in public sentiment no amount of progress is too great to be hoped for.

In our own great State of Alabama where the Negro population just about equals that of the whites, the outlook for the progress of the Negro is as promising as that to be found anywhere. It is true that in some states there are larger appropriations for Negro education, there are more industries for the employment of Negro labor, and there may be greater activity in the promotion of Negro welfare, but in no state are public officials more keenly alive to their responsibility for the progress and welfare of its Negro citizens or more interested in the solution of the problems of adjustment than are those who carry official responsibility in this great commonwealth. And private citizens are no less responsive to the needs and welfare of their great neighbors of the Negro race. Whether in the courts of justice, in the offices of administration, in the market places or in industry, leaders of public thought are mindful of the interests of this one-half of the population of the State and on their own initiative from time to time projects, activities and movements designed for their advancement along with the entire citizenship of the state.

And when all is said and done the existence of Tuskegee Institute in the heart of Alabama is one of the strongest testimonials to the good will and cooperation that obtain between the two races within the State in a measure greater today than ever before. When out of the State, its citizens speak with pride of this institution; at home they come in a continuous stream to inspect its work, to observe its methods and to encourage its efforts. The continuance of such good relations in every part of the State is a guarantee of the increasing prosperity and progress of both races.

Progress of the Negro - 1928.

ALBANY GA., Herald.

FEB 25 1928

Negro Citizens Are Real Asset to City and Section

Property Owned by Them Has Taxable Value of Half Million Dollars. Many of Them Prominent As Business and Professional Men.

The late Booker Washington had a wonderful address he delivered on negro progress in America, in which he depicted the upward march of his race from slavery. Were this great educator and leader living today, he could find in Albany the epitome of all his address pictured, and probably a little more in the really worthy things of a material, civic and spiritual nature the negro business men have accomplished.

Albany has long been fortunate in the character and ability of her negro citizenry, and, conversely, the negro citizenship of Albany has been fortunate in the city that has been theirs to live in, to earn a livelihood, to educate their children, to perform their religious rites and to follow the pursuits of happiness. No community was ever fairer to its negro citizens than this one has been, and no set of people ever rose better to demonstrate its appreciation of opportunity given and handicaps removed. Race relations are marked by cordiality and sympathetic understanding, and friction has never been known to any marked degree. Albany and Dougherty County pride themselves on the fact that there has never been a lynching of a person of any color within their bounds.

In the last quarter of a century there has been marked progress made by the colored race in Albany, although even before that era there were outstanding men of that race in the section, such as Deal Jackson and Bartow Powell, both now gone to their rewards. But the greatest progress of the race has been in the present century. Today Albany boasts of a colored citizenship that owns property of great value, that operates stores, shops and many other important institutions. It is a citizenship of character and pride; the law is respected by them and the members of their race who would pursue another course are discouraged.

NEGROES OWN VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Twenty-five years ago the amount of negro-owned property in Albany was negligible in values; last year property owned by negroes in Albany was returned for taxation at more than a half million dollars. And, taking it that negro-owned property is returned at about the same percentage of its real value as is white-owned property, it would not be extravagant to say that Albany negroes own at least a million and a half dollars worth of real and personal property.

And as the negro in Albany has progressed in the matter of property ownership, he has also increased in pride and respect for laws and constituted authority, to say nothing of community pride and public spirit. Albany's negro population is intensely loyal to the community and its causes. Practically every public appeal made in Albany finds generous response from the colored population. During the many demands brought by the war, the negroes were always found ready to do their part and to do it generously, and the peace-time calls have likewise found them ready and willing to respond.

Negro property in Albany consists of homes, some of them beautiful and evincing the pride and taste of their owners; mercantile and office buildings; stocks of merchandise, household furniture, automobiles in large numbers and some of expensive values; work shops, barber shops, pressing clubs, trucks, drays and other vehicles and machines of trade and commerce; stocks, bonds and money. The per capita wealth of the race in Albany would rank well with the negro population of any city of the South, it is said. While there are a few wealthy negroes in Albany, all of is not centered in their hands by any means. There is a large and respectable middle class in fairly comfortable circumstances that are the really representative negroes of the community in many respects—the sturdy yoemanry that makes strength for any race or people.

With increased appreciation of property rights among the negroes has come a deeper appreciation of sanitary measures and general living conditions, and as a result there has been a notable increase in the general health of the race in the last twenty-five years.

MANY PROMINENT NEGRO DOCTORS.

Albany is fortunate in the character and ability of her negro physicians, who are men of unusual training and knowledge for a city of this size. The first negro physician ever to locate in Albany was the late Dr. R. E. Grier, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and a man of exceptional training and ability. He was a community leader here for years, and his death was mourned by members of both races.

Doctor Grier paved the way for the colony of able negro physicians and surgeons who are serving their race in Albany and surrounding territory so well today. Among the present day corps of professional men can be found the following: Dr. E. S. Portis, graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. J. H. King, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Wm. J. Reese, Meharry Medical College, and Dr. R. A. Tracy, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

The first negro drug store in Albany was established by Doctor Grier, above referred to. His place was located on Broad Street and did a flourishing business in its day. M. O. Lee was his business manager and druggist. Today there are two prosperous retail drug stores operated in Albany by negro business men.

When Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital was established by a band of devoted white women of the community, magnificently assisted by the generosity of Judge F. F. Putney, a ward was set aside for negroes. The Woman's Home Club, aided by negro physicians, raised $748 for outfitting this ward.

The hospital attracted trained negro nurses to Albany, and their work in spreading information about sanitation, personal health and hygiene has been of inestimable worth to the race. The present city nurse is a woman of excellent character and is doing a wonderful work. Many of these nurses have married Albany men and are practicing in their own homes the gospel of health and cleanliness they brought to the race in Albany.

NEGRO SCHOOLS ABOVE AVERAGE.

Albany negroes have for several years been more fortunate than members of their race in many other communities in the matter of the schools for their children to attend. The City Board of Education has taken much pride in the negro schools and are constantly striving to improve them.

The first negro high school in the community was established by the American Missionary Association, under the name of the Albany Norman School. When the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute—now the Georgia Normal and Agricultural School—was established and created a high school department, the American Missionary Association withdrew. It is not the policy of that organization to maintain schools in communities able and willing to meet their own problems.

The Junior High School heer is a part of the city school system and occupies the same building the normal school had. The Georgia Normal and Agricultural School is now a flourishing state institution under the presidency of Dr. J. W. Holley, its founder. The Junior High School is under the direction of Prof. A. C. Holmes. There are two other units in the city system of negro schools, but they are covered in another story in this issue that deals with schools.

On the whole the situation for the negro race in Albany is very promising. Their businesses are flourishing in many cases and doing well in others; there is little unemployment among the working classes; their children are attending school regularly, and their churches are well attended and supported. There is every reason to believe that the negro will continue to make progress along material, civic and moral lines.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Public Ledger

APR 15 1928

Progress of the Negro

WHILE in 1926 the death rate for all Chicago was 11.68 to the thousand of population, a survey reveals that the death rate among the Negroes was 22.8. Tuberculosis was the greatest cause of mortality, while pneumonia and the diseases of infancy were proportionately far more fatal among Negroes than among whites.

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There are 47,000 Negro churches in the Nation.

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Chicago has, it is said, 200,000 Negroes.

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Agreements not to sell, rent or lease to Negroes have been filed by a number of white property owners in the eastern part of the south side of Chicago. Representatives of the Negroes announce that they will spare no expense to break the pacts.

* * *

Arthur J. Black has been re-elected for his third term as business representative of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Local No. 57, of Providence, R. I. It is believed that Mr. Black is the first colored man in this country to hold such a position with a labor organization, composed almost wholly of white workers.

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Baltimore is to have a 150,000 Negro hospital.

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Miss Consuella Pappy, New York pianist, was awarded the scholarship provided by stars of "Porgy." She will study in Europe.

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Richmond (Va.) Utilities Committee recommends twenty-five-acre tract in northwestern section of city for Negro park and playground.

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Seven Negroes, first of the race, have been appointed policemen in Louisville, Ky.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Journal

APR 19 1928

NEGRO PROSPERITY

SINCE the civil war it is generally admitted that the negro's business development has been remarkable. Sixty years ago the race owned about 2,000 businesses, none of any magnitude. Today the negro owns 69,000 business enterprises. They include more than sixty insurance companies with $250,000,000 of insurance in force; seventy financial institutions, including banks, doing an annual business of $160,000,000. The group owns 650,000 homes and has an aggregate wealth estimated at $2,000,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Public Ledger

APR 12 1928

PHILA. MAN PRAISES PROGRESS OF NEGRO

No Chapter of History Is More Encouraging, S. C. Kingsley Tells Social Workers

WEALTH PUT AT 2 BILLION

No chapter of American history is more astounding and encouraging than the progress made by the Negroes since their emancipation, declared Sherman C. Kingsley, president of the National Conference of Social Work, at last evening's session of the National Urban League's four-day annual conference.

Some seventy-five leaders in social welfare work among the Negroes, from all parts of the United States, are attending the conference, by day at the Social Service Building, but last evening at Allen A. M. E. Church.

John T. Emlen, president of the Armstrong Association, presided last evening, and there were addresses by Mr. Kingsley, Eugene Kinckle Jones, of New York, executive secretary of the League; Miss Mary McDowell, head worker of the University Settlement, Chicago, who presided, and B. E. Mays, executive secretary of the Urban League at Tampa, Fla.

23,000 Children Not in School

Only 29,000 of the 52,000 Negroes of school age in Philadelphia actually are in school, warned Mr. Kingsley, who is executive secretary of the Philadelphia Welfare Federation. Handicaps of poverty, lack of clothes to make a presentable appearance and the fact that mothers are at work were said by Mr. Kingsley to be among the causes.

But he told an amazing story of Negro progress in the United States in the last half century—of how the number of Negro children in school has risen from only 100,000 in 1866 to 2,150,000 today; Negro teachers have increased from 600 to 48,000; wealth owned by Negroes has increased from $20,000,000 in 1866 to more than $2,000,000,000; the number of homes owned by Negroes has risen from 20,000 in 1866 to 700,000, and the Negroes of the United States have increased from 3,500,000 in 1866 to 11,000,000.

2,000,000 Have Emigrated

Grave problems have arisen from recent migration of 2,000,000 or more Negroes to the North, warned Mr. Kingsley. Philadelphia today has 180,000 Negroes, or double what it had in 1915. It now is exceeded in number of Negroes only by New York. Few new dwellings have become available here for Negroes during that great expansion of Negro population. One result of overcrowding is that while the death rate among white inhabitants of Philadelphia has dropped one-third since 1915, it has increased 4 per cent among the Negroes here.

The tuberculosis death rate among Philadelphia Negroes is today six times as great as among the whites, warned Mr. Kingsley; the pneumonia death rate nearly fourfold; the death rate from congenital debility diseases of children under 2 is two and a half times as high as among white children of the same age, and deaths from typhoid twice as numerous as among the whites.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
Sunday, November 25, 1928

Concrete Examples of Wholesome Progress of Negroes.

A recent editorial in the Montgomery *Advertiser* gives a summary of the progress of the American Negro in the past ten years as garnered from the latest report of the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta. This summary is highly creditable to the Negro's attempts at self-help. Realizing that their greatest need is more and better education and that they should contribute to this need in accordance with their ability, the Negroes have done a generous part concerning which the *Advertiser* says:

"The immediate need," says the inter-racial report, "is more education, better education and higher education." To the meeting of this need, according to the report, the Negroes themselves are making a worthy contribution, having established sixteen colleges and universities which they own, administer, and in large degree finance. To the support of these institutions the churches are contributing $395,347 and the students are paying $272,589 in fees. While the capital investment in these Negro owned colleges is not so large as in some other groups, the amount is creditable, says the report, and by determined efforts the organizations in control have raised funds for extensive improvements carried out during the last five years.

The *Advertiser* continues in praising warmly the evidences of Negro progress in Alabama shown through the exhibits at the last State Fair in Montgomery. It says in part:

Visitors to the Colored Section at the State Fair in Montgomery recently saw a cross-section of Negro life in Alabama which delighted all and surprised many. There they saw evidences of the Negro's progress in the arts and sciences which stirred them to hearty expression of enthusiasm and pride. In one booth they saw some of the fruits of Prof. George W. Carver's labors in experimental chemistry at Tuskegee. No writer could make a list of Prof. Carver's amazing achievements without reference to printed records. He is one of the foremost creative chemists in America, and likes to specialize in showing the wonders that can be wrought in putting to use the waste products of field, forest and factory.

In other booths the visitors saw exhibits in domestic science for girls as well as evidences of girls' handiwork in the arts. They had a glimpse of the results of the extension work in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and practical hygiene.

Visitors saw the Negro's zeal and aptitude for industry and commerce.

The Negro is getting away from all-cotton and taking to dairying and other specialized activities. In Montgomery County, for example, there is one Grade "A" dairy owned and operated by a Negro; and in the city of Montgomery there is a garment factory requiring skilled workers. It is manned exclusively by Negro workmen.

We are always glad to comment on the progress of the Negroes in Columbus. Their praiseworthy activities have grown steadily from year to year in this community. Always the have excellent exhibits at our Chattahoochee Valley Fairs. Their recreational leaders have accomplished good results as have their health workers. Some of the Columbus Negroes have beautiful voices and Dr. Taylor's singers always come forward eagerly to offer their delightful songs for any civic occasion. Our best white citizens invariably attend the Negro "Singings" conducted under the direction of the Education Department and enjoy them thoroughly.

The Columbus Negroes, on the whole, are a self-respecting, self-supporting, patriotic and law-abiding element and they deserve that protection and justice under the laws of the community that all law-abiding citizens have a right to expect.